

**RANGE OF THERMOMETER**  
The thermometer ranged as follows at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 23; 12 M., 31; 3 P. M., 40; 6 P. M., 49; 9 P. M., 57; 12 midnight, 58. Average, 35.2.

**VOL. 16. NO. 3.**

# LARGE CROWD TO HEAR WASHINGTON

## Negro Educator Speaks On His Own Race.

### HE MUST MAKE MONEY

#### Accumulate Property and Cultivate Friendship of Whites.

#### STEADY PROGRESS BEING MADE.

Nothing to Discourage, but Much to Encourage Those Who Are Interested in the Welfare of the Black Man. Many Prominent People Present.

Booker T. Washington, the leading man of the negro race in the whole world, addressed a splendid audience at the Academy last night.

The orchestra floor was nearly filled with whites. There were many of the leading members of the Legislature present. Colored people occupied the galleries. The best element of that race heard Washington.

Booker Washington is a born orator. He is a man whose personal appearance would not attract any attention from those who would pass him on the street. He is a bright-skinned colored man of about the average stature.

Washington's earnestness of purpose impresses an audience at the outset. He is at times in his remarks, eloquent, pathetic, argumentative and humorous. His illustrations are all of his own life.

Last night there were on the stage Judges James Keith, B. R. Vofford, Jr., and E. C. Minor and a number of leading colored men, including Rev. W. P. Graham, B. R. Vofford, Jr., and E. C. Minor, and a number of leading colored men, including Rev. W. P. Graham, B. R. Vofford, Jr., and E. C. Minor.

Booker Washington's address might be summed up in these words: He advised the colored people to try and accumulate property and to cultivate the friendship of whites.

**BORN IN VIRGINIA.**  
Rev. W. P. Graham presided, and Giles Jackson introduced Prof. Washington in complimentary terms. The speaker, after referring to the fact that he was born in Virginia and felt a pride in his native State, said in part:

"When we take a broad, generous view of the developments in this country during the last forty years, as they relate to the negro, I think the North, the white South and the black man have no reason to become despondent because conditions are no better, but every reason to congratulate themselves that the entire situation is so hopeful and satisfactory. Within the last six months it has been my privilege to examine by personal visit the condition of my race in nearly every Southern State. I have seen them in their homes, on their farms, in the shop, in the factory, in the mines, in their stores, in the schools, in the churches, in the parks, in the penitentiaries and in the South covering a period of nineteen years. I have no hesitation in asserting that there is constant progress—progress that is tangible, visible, indisputable. Any one who has had the opportunity to see the colored people in the past and in the present will gain the impression that there are indisputable evidences that the race is settling down to a hard, earnest, common-sense view of life—that the negro must pay for everything that it gets—the price of beginning at the bottom of the social scale and working up gradually, naturally to the higher civilization and to the higher position in the community."

"During the past thirty-five years the question has been constantly asked, have we been pursuing the wisest policy in trying to solve the problem? Three plans have been advocated with more or less seriousness—deportation, colonization on American soil, and absorption into the general population with a view of losing racial identity. None of these policies have met with general favor. All three seem to those who have studied the matter most closely to be visionary and impractical. The trend of events seems to point conclusively to the fact that the negro is to remain in America and the great bulk of them will remain in our Southern States where they are at present residing. At the present time there is danger in the directions. There is ground to fear that the race may become discouraged and give up hope, and the other ground for fear is that too large a proportion of the race may be tempted to move into the cities, and especially the cities of the North. With all the emphasis that I can command I would warn every friend of the race to use his influence to keep the negro out of the large cities of our Northern States."

**THE RACE PROBLEM.**  
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**ON HIS TRACK.**  
The American Bankers' Association takes up Hall's case.

The American Bankers' Association has taken up the case of J. E. Hall, and the Pinkertons delegated to the work on a claim to be confident of beating their man.

Hall presented at the American National Bank, this city, a check on the Merchants' National, of Baltimore, purporting to be for \$100,000. The check was claimed to have been the makers. In presenting this check of \$100,000 deposit, Hall asked for \$500 on account. His identification was not satisfactory, and the bank refused to allow him to draw.

The American bank officials have received a communication from the Pinkerton detective agency, in which it was stated that their description of "J. E. Hall" was identical with that of "J. E. Hall," who is known to and wanted by the Pinkertons.

**For the Buffalo Exposition.**  
(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Depew today reported from the Committee on Expositions a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition.

**Odd-Fellows Meet.**  
Richmond Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., held an enthusiastic meeting in their rooms at Belvidere Hall last night.

Fitzhugh Lodge also met at Concordia Hall.

**WRECK ON C. & O.**  
A telegram received last night says: Chesapeake and Ohio train No. 2, was derailed at Malden, West Va., at 6 o'clock this afternoon, caused by connecting rods to switch-breaking after engine and express car had passed over it, derailling the postal car, combined car and coach.

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# ALMOST RIOT IN MADRID STREETS

## Anti-Jesuit Demonstrations In Spain.

### BLOOD IS SPILLED.

#### Idle Classes Give Vent to Hatred of Aristocracy.

#### THE GUARDS FORCED TO ACT.

Students Protested Against the Holiday, Shouting "Down With the Jesuits"—Demonstrations in Various Parts of the Kingdom.

(By Associated Press.)  
MADRID, Feb. 11.—The idle classes wandered in the streets to-day, apparently awaiting the cover of night to give vent to their hatred of the aristocracy. The Puerta del Sol (a large square in the center of the city) was the principal gathering spot. Mounted civil guards patrolled it all day long. At nightfall the square was black with people, the single cries and low murmuring becoming louder until the outcry almost became a roar.

At 7 o'clock the guards cleared the square and their numbers were increased for the carriages of the higher classes of people, diplomats and others, had to travel in the square in going to the ball at the palace to-night.

**STUDENTS NOISY.**  
The students to-day presented themselves at the gate of the University and, finding it closed, protested against the holiday and marched to the Prado shouting "Down with the Jesuits."

In an interview today Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, said he disapproved of the noisy demonstrations, but recognized that they were the outcome of the existing situation, which was aggravated by the Unio affair. He thought the presence of Count Caserta in Madrid was unnecessary, and that he ought not to have come to the marriage of his son, Prince Charles of Bourbon, as he might have foreseen his presence would create trouble.

The Imperialists said that a lieutenant and two soldiers were among the persons arrested yesterday. The lieutenant was immediately released, and the two soldiers of the army. Martial law has been declared in Valencia.

On the Prado the gendarmes were stationed, and they were compelled to charge the rioters, several persons being injured.

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**RIOT IN GRANADA.**  
Mob Attempted to Break Into a Convent.

(By Associated Press.)  
GRANADA, Feb. 11.—A large mob paraded the streets here to-day shouting "Long Live Liberty," "Down With the Jesuits." A crowd gathered around a convent and shots were fired from within. The crowd increased in size and the prefect, with a detachment of gendarmes, repaired to the scene.

The mob looted them. The prefect entered the convent, and when he emerged he explained that the shots were fired by a couple of gendarmes within the convent, in order to attract assistance. They had not fired on the mob. The latter renewed its anti-Jesuit cries and attempted to break into the buildings, but the gendarmes dispersed the rioters. The excitement still prevails.

**Troubles in Valencia.**  
(By Associated Press.)  
VALENCIA, Feb. 11.—Deputy Banex headed the demonstration here yesterday. The mob threw petroleum on the monastery of Camille, but the gendarmes succeeded in preventing a conflagration.

The disorder continued all day. The seminary and several convents were looted. A procession of the Rosary did not leave the church, owing to the threatening attitude of the crowd.

**FIRE ON GENDARMES.**  
A Sergeant and Several People in the Crowd Were Wounded.

(By Associated Press.)  
SARAGOSA, Feb. 11.—During an anti-clerical demonstration here to-day the students stoned several monks. They were dispersed by the police and gendarmes.

**His Nomination Sent to Senate Along With Wilson's.**  
(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of James A. Wilson, of Delaware, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, now brigadier general of volunteers, to be brigadier general in the regular army.

**PLAGUE IN CAPE TOWN.**  
Government Has Decided to Give Notice of Intention to Evict.

(By Associated Press.)  
CAPE TOWN, Feb. 11.—The Government has decided to give notice to foreign nations of the fact that Cape Town is infected with the bubonic plague. There is no longer any doubt as to the nature of the disease. Three additional cases announced and fifty persons who have been in contact with the plague victims have been isolated.

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# TOOK RIOT GUNS TO RESTORE ORDER

## Negroes Cause Trouble In St. Louis Election.

### BALLOT BOX STOLEN.

#### Negro Drew a Revolver and a Fusilade Ensued.

#### THREE WOUNDED NET RESULT

One of These Is a Police Sergeant and the Others Negroes—Every One of the Blacks Drew One or Two Guns When the Fun Began.

(By Associated Press.)  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—More than one hundred and fifty shots were fired, a sergeant of police and two negroes wounded and a ballot-box was stolen in the course of a riot about the Second District polling place of the Fourth Ward at 12th and Linden Streets early this evening.

A riot call brought Captain Kelley and one hundred and forty men, with riot guns, on the scene, and order was restored. Even then negroes prowled around armed and looking for trouble.

Sergeant Quintana, of the Fourth District, shot in the right arm; George Monroe, shot in the right arm; Fred Jones, shot in the left leg.

**GUNS DRAWN.**  
Rumor has it that the first man to draw a revolver was a negro named Arthur Gardner. Immediately the street became the scene of a fusillade. Every man drew one or two revolvers. Judge John J. Ryan ran out from his desk to the street and shot squarely at a negro advancing upon the booth, gun in hand. There was no time to make arrests, but the police, under Sergeant Quintana, rushed on the rioters, attempting to disarm them.

Captain Kelley arrived in a few moments, and managed to disperse the negroes who had been engaged in the fray. It was then discovered that the ballot box had been stolen.

**MANILA HARBOR.**  
A Million Dollars to Be Spent in Improvements.

(By Associated Press.)  
MANILA, Feb. 11.—Bids will be advertised for in a few days for harbor improvements at Manila, for which \$1,000,000 of insular funds has been appropriated. The improvements will consist chiefly in an extension of the breakwater, which the Spaniards had nearly completed, and dredging, inside, to a depth of thirty feet.

Major General Wood, in charge of the work, planned, ultimately Government warships will eliminate the use of cascos between the shore and the distant anchorages of ships.

The American forces have captured since September, eighteen thousand rifles, thousands of boxes and 9,000 cartridges. Besides this seven hundred rifles have been surrendered.

The orders of insurgent officers will no longer be considered to mitigate crimes.

**JUDGE LOVING FIRED ON.**  
A Negro Whom He Ordered Under Arrest Shot at Him.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
LOVINGSTON, VA., Feb. 11.—Joe Loving, a negro, resisted arrest for shooting on the street Saturday night, and when ordered by Judge Wm. G. Loving to surrender, fired on the judge at close range and then ran.

He was followed by an armed posse, but made his escape into the woods and in the darkness eluded his pursuers.

Men have been riding in every direction, but no trace of the fugitive has yet been discovered. A reward of twenty-five dollars has been offered for his arrest.

**NICARAGUA CANAL.**  
Proposal to Acquire Sufficient Territory for Its Construction.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Morgan to-day gave notice of an amendment to the bill for the acquisition of the canal and harbor bill, authorizing the acquisition of sufficient territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

**ALBERT D. SHAW DEAD.**  
Former G. A. R. Leader Succumbs to Apoplexy.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was found dead this morning in his room at the Riggs House. A physician, summoned immediately after the discovery of the body, pronounced death due to apoplexy, probably about 2 o'clock in the morning.

Captain Shaw had returned about 1:30 p. m. from a banquet at the Elbert House in honor of his successor, General Leo Cassier, and before he left the banquet hall had responded eloquently to a toast. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

The body was discovered lying face downwards on the floor. The features were slightly bruised, showing he had fallen suddenly and heavily.

After Shaw was found, the hotel Colonel Shaw asked for hot water, complaining of indigestion. The water was brought to him and that was the last seen of him alive.

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# THE SEABOARD IS CRITICISED

## Failure to Build Subject of Comment.

### PLAIN TERMS USED.

#### Speaker Saunders Says the Legislature Was Hoodooed.

#### LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMS.

He Writes to the Governor, Frankly Explaining Why the Line Has Not Been Constructed, and Defining the Company's Attitude—Seaboard's Interest in the R. F. & P.

The failure of the Seaboard Air Line to build the road from Richmond to Washington, for which a charter was obtained from the Legislature a year ago, after a memorable fight, was made the subject of severe criticism on the floor of the General Assembly yesterday.

Speaker Saunders, of the House, declared that the Legislature was "hoodooed" and "hoax" when the charter was granted, and the sale of the State's interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad; Mr. Newhouse thought the Legislature had been "hypnotized" by the lobbyists; Mr. McKee, of Petersburg, said he thought the members who voted for the bills were due an explanation from the promoters of the proposed road as to why they had not carried out their contract; and Captain Parks maintained that the same influences that secured the charter were now at work to effect its repeal.

The subject was before both branches. It came up in the form of the three repeal bills which amend the acts of a year ago, passed by the Legislature, to nullify the charter, and the consideration of these measures and put them aside to grapple with the constitutional question, but the House spent nearly the whole day in this interesting debate, which will be resumed to-day.

Speaker Saunders made a vigorous speech for the passage of the repeal bills, and it was his harsh criticism of the corporation for failing to comply with the charter and the amendment to the bill, offered by Mr. Bowles, of Salem, that caused Colonel George Wayne Anderson to his feet to defend the corporation and to explain why the work of building the new road had not been commenced.

**LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMS.**  
The most interesting feature of the discussion, next to the speech of Speaker Saunders, was the submission by Colonel Anderson of a letter from President John Skilton Williams explaining why the line to Washington had not been built, and expressing the willingness of himself and associates for the Legislature to pass the repeal bills. The letter of Mr. Williams is interesting from many points of view, not the least of which is the explanation he gives of what the relation of the Seaboard to the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, whose line it was proposed to parallel (in which road the Seaboard is largely interested as a stockholder), as it was thought the construction of such a road would depreciate the State's holdings of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac stock.

The granting of the charter for the incorporation was also required to give an earnest of their good faith by depositing with the Governor of Virginia a certified check for \$50,000, and the act of incorporation also required them, within thirty days after the passage of the bill, to give a bond, satisfactory to the State, of \$75,000, as a guarantee that they would meet all the requirements of the act relating to this charter. The deposit of \$50,000 was promptly made, and the bond for \$75,000 duly given.

Under the act as passed it was provided that if we should refuse to offer two hundred dollars per share for the State's stock when the same should be put up for sale in accordance with the terms of the charter, the charter should become void and of no effect, and the check for \$50,000 and the bond for \$75,000 should be forfeited to the State.

If, however, we should bid \$200 per share when the stock should be offered for sale, and the State should have the opportunity of selling it at that price, then the Richmond and Washington charter would become immediately operative, and the incorporators would have eighteen months in which to begin the road and five years in which to complete it.

Prior to making application for this charter we had received assurances from two important connecting trunk lines that if we should succeed in securing the charter they would gladly join us in the expense of building and operating the road from Richmond to Washington. Preliminary steps for the construction of this road had been taken before application for a charter was made to the Legislature, and the line had been surveyed and partly located. This survey and the preliminary steps having been made at the joint expense of the Seaboard Air Line and the two railroads above referred to.

**MADE IN GOOD FAITH.**  
Our application for this charter was made in good faith and with the expectation of building the road—unless there

# THE LIVELIEST DAY OF THE SESSION

## Personalities In Lower House of Congress.

### SCENE OF CONFUSION.

#### The Discussion of the War in South Africa Was Hot.

#### SENATE PASSED NAVAL BILL.

#### The Ship-Subsidy Measure Was Then Called Up, and Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, Spoke for Six Hours in Opposition to the Bill.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—This was a field day in the House, being by far the liveliest day during the present session. A very interesting debate over the constitutional limitations on the power of the Senate over revenue legislation incited by the House was precipitated when Mr. Payne, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, brought in the resolution of the committee to disagree to the substitution proposed by the Senate as an amendment to the war revenue reduction act, and to ask for a conference with the Senate.

Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, championed the course of the House and its paramount rights over revenue legislation, but was unfortunate in not being forward toward a resolution to return the bill to the Senate with the declaration that the Senate had transgressed its powers in substituting an entirely new measure for the bill of the House.

The subsequent debate showed that had this course been adopted the proposition would have been carried by a large vote. Instead, however, he insisted upon a division of the resolution and after the first portion to disagree—had been adopted, he made the point of order that the second motion was not in order because the Senate's substitution had invaded the constitutional prerogative of the House. The result was that the members were not confronted with the direct issue and the House voted 223 to 38 to ask for a conference.

**SENATE VOTED CHARGES.**  
Later in the day, during the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, an impassioned pro-Boer speech by Mr. Sulzer, of New York, drew from Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, a resolution to reconsider, charging him with being a Boer spy.

Mr. Sulzer, charged Mr. Heath with being responsible for the circulation of the stories about his connections with the fund for the Boer widows.

Mr. Knox, of Massachusetts, declared that it was "unconscionable" to attack a gentleman who could not reply through the medium of an anonymous letter, and moved that the report be read to the House and stricken from the record.

**PHILIPPINE LEGISLATION.**  
The Spooner Amendment Will Be Reported With Army Bill.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day authorized Senator Lodge to report the Spooner amendment on Friday concerning the government of the Philippine Islands, and an amendment to the army appropriation bill. The Democrats on the committee made no opposition to the amendment.

The provision will next be considered by the committee on Military Affairs.

**PIEDMONT HOTEL SOLD.**  
A Local Option Election Ordered in Jackson District in Louisiana.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
LOUISIANA, Feb. 11.—The Piedmont Hotel was sold to-day to Mr. Wm. Greene for \$5,500.

County Court to-day ordered a local option election to be held on the 4th of April next in Jackson District.

**For His Trunk.**  
The ambulance was summoned for an unusual purpose yesterday, when Albert MacDonald (colored), of No. 1 East Canal Street, decided to take up his abode at city street house, called the "Yellow wagon" to convey his trunk to his new home.

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Virginia: Rain or snow Tuesday; Wednesday fair; fresh northwesterly winds, shifting to westerly.

North Carolina—Tuesday fair to cloudy, clearing in extreme southern portions. Northwest to westerly winds.

**PRICE TWO CENTS.**

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